

# THE WASHINGTON

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WASHINGTON, D. C., SATURDAY MARCH 14, 1908.

## IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

February 26, 1908.

Mr. Foraker introduced the following bill; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

### A BILL

To correct the records and authorize the re-enlistment of certain non-commissioned officers and enlisted men belonging to Companies B, C, and D of the Twenty-fifth United States Infantry who were discharged without honor under Special Orders, Numbered Two hundred and sixty-six, War Department, November ninth, nineteen hundred and six, and the restoration to them of all rights of which they have been deprived on account thereof.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That any non-commissioned officer or enlisted man belonging to Company B, C, or D of the Twenty-fifth United States Infantry, discharged without honor under Special Orders, Numbered Two hundred and sixty-six, War Department, dated November ninth, nineteen hundred and six, on account of the shoot affray that occurred at Brownsville, Texas, on the night of August thirteenth-fourteenth, nineteen hundred and six, who shall make oath before any duly authorized enlisting officer of the United States Army or Navy that he did not participate in said affray, and that he does not know of any soldier belonging to any of said companies who did participate in the same, and that he has not at any time heretofore and does not now withhold any knowledge with respect to that occurrence which, if made public, would or might lead to the identification of any participant in said shooting affray or any accessory thereto, either before or after the fact, and that he has answered fully to the best of his knowledge and ability all questions that have been lawfully put to him by his officers or others in connection therewith, shall be, and hereby is, made eligible to re-enlist in the military or naval forces of the United States on his application therefor at any time within three months from and after the passage of this Act, any statute or provision of law or order or regulation to the contrary notwithstanding; and that upon such re-enlistment he shall be allowed full pay, according to the rank he held and the pay he was receiving at the date of discharge, until his re-enlistment: Provided, That all the rights and privileges to which the soldiers re-enlisting under the provisions of this Act were entitled, respectively, at the time of their discharge shall be, and hereby are, fully restored to them, and the record showing their discharge without honor shall be, and hereby is, annulled, set aside, and held for naught, and the time elapsing since their discharge without honor until the date of such re-enlistment shall be computed in determining all rights to which they may be respectively entitled on account of continuous service as though they had been in the service without interruption, and they shall not suffer any forfeiture of any right or privilege by reason of such discharge: Provided further, That in any case where the regular term of enlistment which the soldier was serving at the time when discharged without honor has in the meanwhile expired, his record shall be, and hereby is, corrected so as to show an honorable discharge at the time of the expiration of such enlistment, and he shall be allowed full pay and all rights and privileges until that time; and in the event of the re-enlistment of such soldier under the provisions of this Act his term of re-enlistment shall be deemed to have commenced as of the time when his previous enlistment expired, and his service under such re-enlistment shall be without prejudice of any kind by reason of his former discharge without honor: And provided further, That in case of any of the non-commissioned officers or enlisted men belonging to said companies and discharged without honor shall have died since they were so discharged and before the passage of this Act, but who shall have testified under oath or made affidavit before their death that they did not participate in said shooting affray or have any knowledge with reference thereto, their respective records shall be, and hereby are, corrected in accordance with the provisions of this Act, and their legal representatives shall be entitled to all pay that would become due to them from the time of their discharge until the time of their decease.

Section 2. That nothing in this Act shall be construed to prohibit the prosecution and punishment of any soldier re-enlisting under the provisions hereof as to whom it may at any time hereafter appear that he did participate in said shooting affray or have knowledge thereof which he has withheld.

Section 3. That all re-enlistments under the provisions hereof of soldiers who at the time of their discharge without honor were serving terms of enlistment which have not yet expired shall be held to be for only the remaining portion of said unexpired term.

### ATTORNEY COLLINS IGNORED CHAIRMAN BIEBER AND CRANFORD ADOPT LILY WHITE TACTICS.

Attorney George F. Collins, the colored member of the Board of Elections, has been completely ignored by Chairman Sidney Bieber and Cranford. Mr. Bieber has had no meeting with a full Board present, from what Attorney Collins stated to a representative of The Bee a few days ago.

The tax of \$350 assessed against Attorney Collins was never discussed by Attorney Collins. There has never

been any nomination. Suppose he cannot be? Is this any argument against the loyalty and gratitude of colored Republicans whose cause he has championed? By no means. Senator Foraker has sacrificed everything for the colored man, and if there is but one vote that is in the possession of a colored delegate he should cast that vote for the man who has defended the rights of the colored soldiers.

Gratitude is the keynote of this campaign which should be found in the hearts of every colored American.

Nothing is to be expected from the colored officeholder. He should remain silent and hold his job and allow others who are not candidates for office to defend the rights of colored Americans. This is the time for colored men to show the Administration that they will for once show to the world their manhood.

The President said that those colored soldiers are guilty. The investigation showed that the President's contention is not borne out by facts. If fifteen men are attacked by a mob and one of the mob is killed by some one man of the fifteen, without positive evidence must the entire fifteen be convicted of murder? Admitting that the killing was not justified, suppose the guilty party is discovered, should be adjudged guilty without trial? Certainly the Attorney General will not say yes. Take every department of the Government in which colored Americans are employed, is it right and proper that they should be "Jim Crowed"? These wrongs should be righted, and the discrimination in the several departments of the Government should be eradicated.

Let something be done.

The Editor.

be paid, allowing \$2 per day, seventy two judges for two days would amount to \$288, which added to the \$350.40 would total \$638.40 at the highest. But why this unnecessary taxation, to which Republicans will not subscribe?

Admitting that each judge is to

## OPEN LETTER

## What I Saw And Heard

To the Republicans of the District: If there ever was a time for colored Republicans of the District of Columbia to show their manhood, now is the time. The recent platform adopted by the Ohio Republicans Convention is like all other platforms that have been adopted by Republican conventions. Colored Republicans will not be fooled any more. If the Administration is sincere in its many declaration, let it reinstate those colored soldiers under the Foraker bill that has been introduced in the Senate by the Senator from Ohio, Mr. Foraker.

The Republican party might as well understand now, that the colored voters of this country do not mean to be fooled any more. Something must be done, and quickly at that. Promises will no longer hold the colored voters in line. There are some Republicans who have declared that Senator Foraker cannot

committee room hard at work when not on the floor of the House. He is a ready debater, and when he takes the floor he receives the greatest attention from both Democrats and Republicans, and the galleries are always crowded when it is known that Judge Smith of Iowa is going to address the House. Judge Smith is a member of the Committee on Appropriation, one of the most important committees of the House, and he is working his way up the line on this committee and stands the third member of the committee.

The Blaine Invincibles have decided to select another candidate because Bob Key of Maryland has been selected to manage the Horner-Flathers campaign.

The Administration ticket is on the eve of a breakdown.

My friend, Attorney L. M. King, declares that he will soon launch his ticket. Who his running mates are I am unable to state.

Dr. Wilder is in a loss cause, and just where to go he does not know.

It is about time for the colored

Democrat to come out from under cover.

If Bryan should win the colored brother will be numerous.

The Independent League will put its own ticket in the field.

The colored Republicans in Ohio are divided. Many of them are on

the local politician is the amusing individual now. He is seen upon every corner, and is seen at the door of every candidate.

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## PARAGRAPHIC NEWS

By Miss Beatriz L. Chase.

Two Chinamen were hanged last Tuesday in Philadelphia, Pa., for the murder of two of their countrymen. The indications are that Washington got the new Union Station before it was ready.

Many of the residents are having considerable trouble in the transmission of their letters.

The National Capital is like a surging sea, never at rest.

It took twenty-five minutes to introduce and pass a bill in the Senate last Tuesday by which the Secretary of War was instructed to give a deed to certain property to Sidney Bieber.

The Commissioners do not favor a bill for absolute prohibition, but favor high license and stricter saloon regulations.

It is said that the Weather Bureau officials are "receiving a number of long-range weather predictions."

Mr. Ralph Qualls, of Dayton, has arrived in this city to fill a position in the Government service.

The country recognizes in Mr. J. A. Lankford merit and ability as an architect and prize him for that, and not for the color of his skin. We need more skill and ability and less "Negro," and first-class workmen will always be employed.

The Dayton Observer says "You should read The Bee of Washington, D. C., issued February 29th."

Mr. W. P. Dabney, the editor of the Union, Cincinnati, has been appointed to the position of Assistant Paymaster at Cincinnati. A banquet in his honor was given by the citizens on the 2nd instant.

It is said that a monument in the memory of George Dixon will be erected by sporting men of the country, and unveiled Memorial Day.

The labor leaders insist on having a practical printer as the head of the Government Printing Office.

The Commissioners gave a public hearing yesterday on the Sunday observance in the District of Columbia in order to get the sentiment of the people residing here.

There is still considerable interest being manifested in the revival at the Cosmopolitan Temple Baptist Church.

The reports from the supervising principals include recommendations for changes and repairs in many of the school buildings of the District.

Dr. S. A. Knopf, of New York, has entered suit for \$100,000 against the Philadelphia North American for alleged misquotation.

The trial of Albert Brown, nineteen years old, convicted of murdering his brother, was begun last Tuesday in Criminal Court No. 1.

Mr. J. C. Napier, according to reports, believes if Mr. Taft is made president he will influence the Southern sentiment.

Bishop Goodsell will preside over the Annual Conference of the M. E. Church which is to meet on the 25th instant in the Metropolitan Church, Baltimore. Quite a number of applicants desire to join the Conference.

It is said that Chancellor Heiskell has issued an order in Memphis, Tenn., prohibiting the colored Elks of that city from styling themselves as Benevolent Protective Order of Elks or the use of the name "Elks" or other emblems used by the fair-skinned members of the Order.

It is stated that Prof. W. G. Hynes will solicit funds for the Roger Williams University.

It is unofficially stated that the Czar has commuted the death sentence imposed on General Stoessel, for surrendering Port Arthur, to ten years' imprisonment in a fortress.

The Senate District Committee is to inquire as to the safety of the public and private school buildings of the District of Columbia.

M. Randsell, of Louisiana, has introduced a bill to create a new Executive Department of Transportation and Public Works.

Jason Brown, the oldest and only living son of the famous John Brown, celebrated his eighty-fifth birthday anniversary at his home last week near Akron, Ohio.

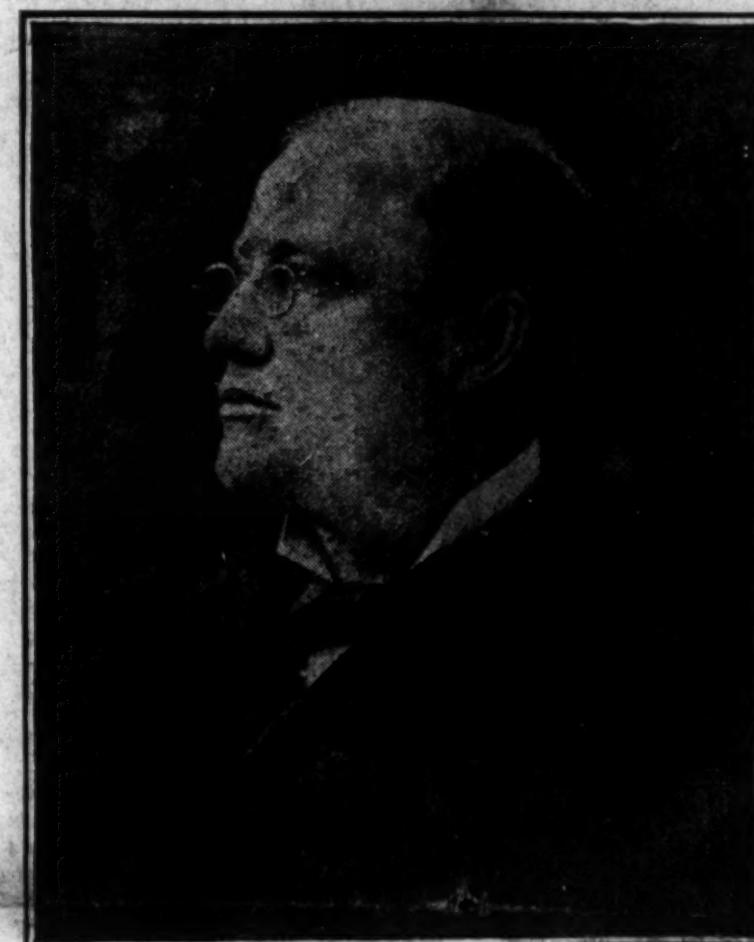
A prohibition mass meeting was held last Sunday afternoon at the Mount Vernon Place Methodist Episcopal Church.

Jan Kublik, after being away from this city for seven years, gave a violin recital at the Columbia theater last Sunday night. The theater

Continued on Page 4.



ATTY. GEORGE W. COLLINS.  
been any meeting held, although Attorney Collins has requested several. To the surprise of the colored member of the committee a call that had been prepared either by Chairman Bieber or Mr. Cranford, or by both, was sent to Attorney Collins by Chairman Bieber by William Coleman, a messenger in the Fire Department, with a request that Attor-



HON. WALTER I. SMITH, OF COUNCIL BLUFFS, IOWA.



ATTORNEY A. W. SCOTT.

local bar. Several Republicans in the hall who knew Attorney Scott insisted that he make a speech. He was carried deliberately upon the shoulders of several Republicans to the platform and requested to speak.

Attorney Scott received the greatest ovation of any speaker. Candidates Horner and Chairman Bieber not excepted. Attorney Scott said that he knew Mr. Horner, and had nothing to say against him. After paying a high tribute to Senator Foraker and what he had done for the colored Americans in this country he concluded his address by saying that he would have to be consistent, that he was for W. Calvin Chase for delegate.

The applause was deafening, and the ovation given Attorney Scott was a surprise to the Horner and Flathers supporters. The meeting was turned into a Chase meeting by the adroit speech of Attorney Scott.

### DISTRICT PRIMARIES.

It has been said that the coming District primaries will be fairly conducted. The Bee, as well as other people, see those who have charge of the primaries visiting districts and holding up Republicans and using all kinds of persuasive arguments to support candidates in which they are interested. This does not look like a fair deal is coming.

Mr. Sidney Bieber, the chairman of the Election Committee, has declared that every set of delegates will be permitted to have one judge of his own selection in the booths.

If this is done then the candidates will be satisfied. This will give the appearance of fairness, at any rate.

Don't forget March 18th. Prof. Booker T. Washington will lecture at the Metropolitan Church.

Attorney George F. Collins will make a protest to the National Committee.

Look out for fraud in the coming election for delegates.

The address of Attorney Scott at the Republican meeting in South Washington Monday night carried the house.

You will always find him in his

## FINDS KINGS' TOMBS

PRIVILEGE GRANTED T. M. DAVIS  
BY EGYPTIAN GOVERNMENT.

Only American Allowed to Make Excavations in Quest of Royal Resting-Places—Interesting Things Revealed.

Boston.—The problem of a wealthy business man of how to occupy his time after retiring has been happily solved by Theodore M. Davis of New York and Newport.

Mr. Davis has spent his winters for the past five years in conducting excavations among the tombs of the kings near Thebes, in Egypt. His summers are spent at his villa in Newport, the Reef.

Here an interviewer found him not long ago. He was then preparing for his annual trip to Egypt, to which he is now en route, to begin his sixth season of research.

In a drawing room cabinet in Mr. Davis' house was an exquisite Egyptian relic, an alabaster head of one of the ancient queens of Egypt, which formed part of his treasure trove last season.

Before sailing for Europe, on his way to Egypt, Mr. Davis sent this treasure to the Metropolitan museum of art in New York, where it is now on exhibition.

The head is that of Queen Thy, and is one of the four that were found in her tomb. It represents the art of Egypt 3,700 years ago, and is one of the rarest specimens of its kind ever found. The heads formed the ornamentation of four canopic jars found in the tomb. Although the tomb of Queen Thy contained no jewelry, the finding of these four heads was con-



sidered sufficient reward for an entire winter's search.

Mr. Davis is the only American enjoying the privilege of excavating for the tombs of Egyptian royalty. The government of Egypt gives him exclusive right to work in the Valley of the Kings near Thebes.

In return for his expenditure of time and money in this fascinating pursuit Mr. Davis finds ample compensation in the pleasure of bringing to light priceless relics of the early Egyptian dynasties and of recording for circulation among Egyptologists the character of his findings.

He is not permitted to keep the relics found, the Egyptian government lays claim to them all and places them in the museum at Cairo, except in such instances as that of the finding of four heads of Queen Thy, when Mr. Davis was permitted to bring one to America and give it to the Metropolitan museum.

As soon as a tomb is discovered the Egyptian government takes possession of it, posting guards to prevent the workmen carrying away any of its contents. This is a necessary precaution, as otherwise the men would carry off much of value.

Mr. Davis employs about 150 men, under a competent superintendent and several bosses. All are natives.

The process of finding a tomb is something like mining. It is necessary to prospect for them. Knowledge of the configuration of the land and of the habits of the ancient Egyptians are necessary at the start. The finding of one tomb often leads to the discovery of another near it.

"The only way to find a tomb is to dig for it," said Mr. Davis. "Like the miner, one must take his chance of finding anything. Thus far I have been fortunate in uncovering a tomb each year; still, one might dig an entire season and find nothing to reward him for his work."

"Thus far I have discovered the tombs of Thothmes IV, Uaa and Tuaa, the parents of Queen Thy, Siphan, and last, that of Queen Thy. The latter name is spelled in almost any manner that happens to suit the convenience of the writer, as Teye, Tela, Tli and Thy. I prefer the latter spelling, with the 'h' hard, the sound being tye."

"These tombs are cut in solid rock, on hill sides, and the sands of ages have drifted firmly over them. They are the resting places of monarchs who reigned in Egypt when Thebes was the capital, in the eighteenth, nineteenth and twentieth centuries, and ending about 1,000 years before Christ."

Associated with Mr. Davis in some of his work last season, as a friend and a student of Egyptian art, was Joseph Lindon Smith, the Boston artist.

**Oil Gives More Heat.**  
Ninety-three per cent. of the theoretical heat of coal is wasted, and only 50 per cent. of that of oil is wasted.

### SOME POINTS ON FURNISHING.

Good Results That Can Be Obtained from Small Expenditures.

Don't overcurtain windows. Light enables one to see those accumulations of dust and dirt which collect so rapidly on the appointments of a room, and it thus becomes a stimulus to cleanliness.

Abundance of light also makes for cheerfulness, and thus, for its effect on spirits, should be allowed free entry into rooms.

That bright sunlight fades the carpet is only too true; but careful housewives may consider whether the injury should not be tolerated, in view of the advantages secured by its intrusion. By avoiding certain shades of blue and by buying carpets of good quality the trouble may be in a large measure avoided.

Don't cover floors with fitted carpets. A carpet square, with a margin of at least 18 inches all round, costs less and is preferable on hygienic grounds.

Carpet-surrounds of excellent appearance may be made of parquet-pattern linoleum. Plain linoleum is possibly better still on the score of good taste as it interposes an unpatented surface between the decoration of the carpet and the wall paper.

The floor boards, if in good condition, may be made to serve without any other treatment than staining and oiling. This is usually very badly done if done by the householder, and it is better to employ a tradesman who understands such work than to achieve an indifferent result by one's own efforts.

### HOUSEHOLD HINTS.

To successfully bake a pie crust without its filling, line it with paraffin paper and fill with uncooked rice.

Enameled ware that has become burned or discolored may be cleaned by rubbing with coarse salt and vinegar.

A teaspoonful of lemon juice to a quart of water will make rice very white and keep the grains separate when boiled.

If eggs are to be boiled hard have the water boiling when the eggs are dropped in. This will prevent the yolks from turning dark.

When curtains begin to give way, baste a large piece of thin white cloth over weak parts before washing. Boil in a pillow slip or thin sack.

Green vegetables can be kept fresh for days by wetting them and then rolling them up in paper, screwing the ends to keep out the air.

More coal is burned than necessary by not closing the dampers when the fire is not being used. In the same way gas is wasted or any kind of fuel.

If the stiffness is out of your veil, and it is still good, wrap it around a pasteboard roll, stretching full width, and steam. Let it dry on the roll and it will be good as new.

### Treatment for Burn.

One of the most common accidents is a burn. In case of a bad burn do not try to pull off the clothing. Cut it off with sharp scissors. If any part sticks to the burned surface never try to remove it. Cut around and then wet the remaining cloth with water until it can be removed. Linseed oil and lime water mixed make an excellent application. Wet a piece of old linen in this and lay it over the burn, then cover it with a dry cloth and hold it in place with a bandage. Wet a fresh cloth as often as necessary. If linseed oil is not at hand use table oil, vaseline, or white of egg.

**Why Do You Wash Woodwork?**

Most housekeepers if asked why they wash their woodwork would look contemptuous and say: "Why, to keep clean of course."

Yet there is another reason that makes it imperative that the wood of a house is washed off at least once a week with a soft damp cloth.

Wood needs moisture to keep it from drying out and shrinking and our woodwork should be washed as carefully as our carriages if it is to be kept in good condition.

**Preserve Shape of Eggs.**

Do not take eggs to the table as though they were fresh from the war, no yolks whole—no, not one. A French secret for serving them will prevent the catastrophe. Stir a tea-spoon of vinegar into the boiling water into which the eggs are to be "dropped," drop them into deep water, and the yolks will come forth covered with the whites, looking like a covered yellow ball. Perched on spears of buttered toast they are a dainty dish fit to serve the queen.

**Where to Place Mirrors.**

Mirrors should never be placed where the light strikes them directly. A bright light on them will very soon cause spots and blurs to appear and eventually ruin the best looking glass. To preserve the clearness of a mirror hang it where it will get light from the sides. This is the most satisfactory way to see one's self, as well as being the best for the mirror.

**Apple Ketchup.**

Stew the apples and strain them, use them instead of tomatoes with the same spices, onions, celery, cinnamon, red pepper, cloves, salt and vinegar. In making ketchup make use of every bit of jelly or preserves of any kind. Never use aspic as it makes the ketchup dark.

**Tie Baby to Chair.**

If baby insists on standing up in the big chair take a ribbon and put it on back of neck, then under the arms, and tie to back of chair loose enough not to hurt her.

**Oil Gives More Heat.**  
Ninety-three per cent. of the theoretical heat of coal is wasted, and only 50 per cent. of that of oil is wasted.

## FOR CLEAN WALLS

### PREPARATIONS THAT ARE FOES TO DIRT.

Not Necessary Constantly to Renew Paper When Streaks Appear—Breadcrumbs One of the Best of the Housekeeper's Aids.

The torment of the modern housewife is the fatal propensity of her walls to take unto themselves dirt and streaks. The worst of it is, though she be ever so good a manager, she is helpless before the dread onslaughts of her bitter enemy.

Up to date, except in a few enlightened communities, she has been unable to force smoke consumers on chimneys, so unlimited soot continues to be belched forth into the atmosphere, to the ruin of house and lungs alike.

She hasn't even the comfort of her foremothers of keeping the parlor hermetically sealed to keep out the dirt. Her dread of germs is too heartfelt to shut out the great germ-destroyer, sunlight, even in the interests of immaculate belongings. So the only alternative is to choose furnishings and hangings that stand cleaning, and then to learn how to do that cleaning herself.

The wall paper is the greatest problem; it will get streaked and soiled with appalling rapidity. Long before the average housekeeper has money to replace it, it has become a monument to careless housekeeping and an indifferent city government that will not fight the smoke nuisance.

In buying wall paper it is a mistake to choose one so costly that it must remain on for years. Cheap papers are now most artistic, and have the advantage that they can often be renewed.

For kitchens, bathrooms and nurseries, it is wiser to have painted walls or glazed papers that stand washing with water and a scrubbing brush;

though where the expense does not count tiles form the ideal wall covering. Old paper can be made to look more respectable, however, with slight care.

There are many preparations on the market for paper cleaning, some of which are entirely successful and do not need to be put on by a trained cleaner. One of these is a putty-like substance that is in great favor among the women who live in smoky cities and who are more afflicted than most of their sex in the matter of sooty walls.

Small pieces of the mixture are broken off and the walls are carefully wiped down, care being taken to go always in one direction. This makes the paper look almost like new, and can be repeated spring and fall for several seasons, but after that a new wash is necessary.

A homemade mixture for brightening wall paper is composed of equal parts of whiting, cornstarch and fuller's earth used in the form of a powder. Stir the ingredients well together and put in a clean pall or big box. Cover the handle of a broom with a bunch of clean, soft rags or cheesecloth to make a small, soft pad about seven inches long and five inches wide. Dip this pad into the powder and rub it on the walls, being careful not to move from side to side or around, but always perpendicularly. After the powder has been well rubbed on it should be removed with a clean piece of dry cheesecloth.

Grease spots on paper can frequently be removed with stale bread. This will not hurt even delicate papers. Use only the center of the loaf. It is better to use rather small pieces of the bread, throwing it aside as it gets soiled.

A big grease spot can often be removed by making a cheesecloth pad filled with French chalk, which is put over the spot and ironed with a hot iron. Care must be taken, of course, not to scorch through the pad and discolor the paper.

It is always well to have an extra roll of paper in case of accidents. One housekeeper not long ago had the bad luck to have a large patch torn from her expensive dining-room paper just after it had been put on. As the paper was imported from Japan and there was no more to be bought at the dealer's, she had to endure the unsightly hole for almost six months until a new roll was imported.

**Stollen, a Famous German Cake.**

Four pounds flour, one and one-half pounds of butter, one and a half pounds sifted sugar, half pound of sweet and one-quarter pound of bitter almonds, six ounces of citron, four eggs well beaten, one pound raisins (stoned), one pound currants, one quart warm milk, season with spices and rose water.

Set to rise with yeast. The butter and other ingredients are worked in afterwards.

**Eggs for Invalids.**

Take a strictly fresh egg, separate yolk from white without breaking. Beat the white until stiff, place on a deep glass, drop the whole yolk in the center and place the glass with egg contents in a pan of boiling water for three minutes; season to taste. An egg cooked in this style can be eaten with relish and without injury to the weakest stomach.

**Broth for Invalids.**

To make chicken broth for invalids take one-half chicken and put in a quart can with one-half cup water. Seal up tight, put in a kettle of cold water and boil till it extracts the juice. It will make a change from beef tea and is much better.

**Tie Baby to Chair.**

If baby insists on standing up in the big chair take a ribbon and put it on back of neck, then under the arms, and tie to back of chair loose enough not to hurt her.

### THE COMING ELECTION.

*How the District Will Be Divided.*

The District of Columbia will be divided into twenty-two districts, as follows:

First District—All that part of the county of Washington, outside the limits of the cities of Washington and Georgetown, lying east of Lincoln avenue and Bunker Hill road.

Second District—All that part of the county of Washington, outside the cities of Washington and Georgetown, lying west of Lincoln avenue and Bunker Hill road.

Third District—All that part of the city of Georgetown lying west of High street.

Fourth District—All the part of the city of Georgetown lying east of High street.

Fifth District—All that part of the city of Washington lying west of Twenty-first street west.

Sixth District—All that part of the city of Washington lying south of K street north, between Fifteenth street west and Twenty-first street west.

Seventh District—All that part of the city of Washington lying between K street north and N street north, and between Eleventh street west and Twenty-first street west.

Eighth District—All that part of the city of Washington lying north of N street north, between Seventh street west and Fourteenth street west.

Ninth District—All that part of the city of Washington lying between G street north and N street north, and between Eleventh street west and Fifteenth street west.

Tenth District—All that part of the city of Washington lying between G street north and the canal, and between Eleventh and Fifteenth streets west.

Eleventh District—All that part of the city of Washington south of canal and east of Eighth street west.

Twelfth District—All that part of the city of Washington lying between Seventh street west and Eleventh street west and between G street north and the canal.

Thirteenth District—All that part of the city of Washington lying between Seventh street west and Eleventh street west, and between G street north and N street north.

Fourteenth District—All that part of K street north, between North Capitol street and Seventh street west.

Fifteenth District—All that part of the city of Washington lying between D street north and K street north, and between North Capitol street and Seventh street west.

Sixteenth District—All that part of the city of Washington lying between North and South Capitol streets and Seventh street west, and between D street north and the canal.

Seventeenth District—All that part of the city of Washington lying between G street south and the canal, and between South Capitol and Eighth streets west.

Eighteenth District—All that part of the city of Washington lying south of G street and Eighth street west.

Nineteenth District—All that part of the city of Washington lying north of E street north, between North Capitol street and Fifteenth street east.

Twenty-first District—All that part of the city of Washington lying east of Fourth street east, and between E street north and E street south.

Twenty-second District—All that part of the city of Washington lying south of E street south and east of Fourth street east.

Twenty-third District—All that part of the city of Washington lying south of E street south and east of Fourth street east.

**Papering a Kalsomined Room.**

Rooms whose walls have been whitewashed or kalsomined present a difficult problem when one wishes to paper them. The usual method is to size the walls with a sticky preparation of molasses, vinegar, milk or glue to "kill" the lime so that the paper will stick. I have learned a much better way that has proved perfectly satisfactory. Simply wet up the usual paste with vinegar instead of water, and add five cents' worth of glue for each ordinary sized room. Brush the walls well with a dry broom to remove any dust or loose particles, put on the paper in the usual way and be assured that it will stay there.—Good Housekeeping.

**Spiced Raisins (to Serve with Roasts).**

Boil together for ten minutes two pounds of brown sugar, one pint of vinegar, one teaspoonful each of cloves and broken stick cinnamon (tied together in a bag). Skim, then pour over two pounds of large seeded raisins, and set aside for 24 hours. Turn into a double boiler and cook very slowly until the raisins are plump and tender. Can in the usual way.

**Baked Apples with Nuts.**

Peel and core the apples, then place in a deep pan, allowing a heaping tablespoonful of sugar and half a cup of water to each apple. In the center of each apple place a teaspoonful of chopped nuts and strips of lemon or orange peel, and over the whole sprinkle cinnamon and nutmeg. Bake very slowly, and the juice will become jelly-like.

## RAG RUGS POPULAR

ADMITTED TO HAVE BEAUTY AND ARTISTIC CHARM.

Perfection of Weave and Design Also Gives Them an Interest—Some Ideas for Furnishings in Proper Blends.

Hand woven rag rugs are no longer confined to country house and bungalow use. Their beauty and artistic charm have won for them a place among the unpretentious apartment, studio and bedroom furnishings. Their rare tones and blendings of colors make them a harmonious note in any but really elegant surroundings, and the perfection of their weave and design gives them an interest that is lacking in many of the more expensive styles of floor covering.

Now that some of the city settlements have taken up the rug weaving craft, and other institutions are turning out hand-woven rag style rugs in their own designs and in patterns made to order, there is an excellent chance to obtain rugs of any desired size, coloring and style. They are inexpensive and when made by reliable weavers the dyes are all vegetable and the material of the best suitable for the purpose.

Vegetable dyes are used exclusively for these rugs when they are properly made, and when certain tints are required the greatest care is given to their reproduction in the firm cotton cloth used in rug weaving. Other dyes are said not to withstand the light and the general wear and tear, while the cleaning necessary to keep almost any kind of floor covering looking well is apt to prove disastrous to all but vegetable dyed rag rugs.

The peacock blues and greens, the browns, yellows and greens dyed after this method are exquisite and, what is equally important, the colors are lasting. Some of the rugs of a solid tone with heavy white warp have striped borders in imitation of the weaving patterns in use half a century or more ago. Others are made in checks, while still others have a hit and miss design that is quaint, to say the least.

If one has a bedroom wall on which butterflies or certain varieties of flowers predominate as a decorative figure, then rugs, following this same idea, are easily made to order at any of the places where this work is done. A genuinely effective and unusual rag rug seen the other day at a rug exhibition had butterflies of pale yellow and brown across the border of a yellowish brown rug. The butterflies looked as though they had been worked in afterward, for they were a closer weave than the body of the rug. The same idea was carried out in a bird design for a border on a studio rug. For dens and studios these quaint Moor mats are most attractive. In the dull rich greens and dark tones favored by owners of studios and dens they are more satisfactory and harmonious than an inferior Oriental rug.

For bedrooms and bathrooms a rag rug has few equals in the way of floor coverings. The most delicate pinks, blues, violets and yellows may be had for bedroom use to match the color of the other furnishings, while for bathroom floors rugs of various sizes are offered in more practical shades. As they are easily washed the delicacy of the color really makes very little difference, and certainly a light colored rug is daintier in a white bathroom.

One feature of these rugs, and especially of the coarsely woven ones, is that they do not hold the dust. They are so loosely woven that dust filters through the meshes and the rug itself escapes the dirt that would cling to almost any other style of rug.

### Stuffed Apples.

A Boston cooking school teacher recommends the following rule for stuffed apples: Remove a thick slice from the stem end of large apples suitable for baking. Then scoop out some of the pulp, making large cavities. Cut one-third the pulp that has been scooped out into small pieces. Add an equal quantity or maraschino cherries and pecan nuts, both cut in pieces. Put the mixture in the apple cups and set the cups in a shallow pan. Sprinkle each with a teaspoonful of sugar. Bake long enough to soften the apples, but not long enough for the cup to lose its shape. Take the apples from the oven and add to each a teaspoonful of maraschino and sherry.

### To Clean Skirts.

Hang the skirts on the line; give them a good beating, then whisk them off with a clean brush and dampen in ammonia and warm water. If there are any spots rub with a sponge or black cloth (if the skirt is black) dipped in equal parts of alcohol, ammonia and water. After the skirt is thoroughly cleansed, brushed and dried, lay it on a skirt board and pin each plait down in its proper fold, cover the skirt with a piece of woolen goods which has been dampened, then press.

### Reheat Cereals.

When cooking any kind of breakfast food cook enough for two mornings. What is left from the first morning put in a bowl and mold. Next morning turn bowl upside down in colander over saucepan of boiling water and heat thoroughly. You will find the breakfast food just as good the second morning as the first.

### Green and Gold Salad.

Select the heart of a crisp head of lettuce, and put two small pieces on each plate. Over this lay several very thin slices of pineapples. Serve with French dressing.

### RECIPE FOR PIE CRUST.

Care in Its Preparation is a Highly Important Matter.

Pastry flour made by the old process of grinding is usually considered best for pastry, but any good flour will answer. For the shortening, butter and lard, half and half, is best, though clarified drippings of beef, chicken or pork may be utilized. To make a good plain pie crust, allow for each pie that is to have two crusts a heaping cup sifted flour, a scant half cup shortening, a saltspoonful each salt and baking powder, and enough cold water to mix it.

Have all ingredients and utensils cold. Sift together flour, salt and baking powder. Then cut in the lard or rub in with the tips of the fingers, until the flour feels "mealy." Add cold water, a little at a time, to mix to a stiff dough, toss out on a lightly floured molding board and pat down to about half an inch in thickness. Flour the rolling pin, then with a light, deft touch roll out the crust into an oblong sheet. Put the butter on in little dabs here and there, sprinkle lightly with flour, roll over and over, turn half around, pat out and roll again. Then roll over and over like a jelly roll and divide in the center. If there is time, set these in the ice chest, each piece turned on end with the rings of pastry on top.

When hard and chilled, take out and roll one piece to fit the plate with an inch to spare. Double over, lift lightly and lay in the tin. Press down the center so there will be no air bubbles and let the edge of the crust come just to the edge of the plate. Brush the rim with cold water and dust the bottom crust lightly with the fingers dipped in flour or brush with the white of an egg to prevent soaking.

Roll out some of the paste into a strip half an inch wide and place on the edge. Turn in the filling and if an upper crust is to be used, as in the case of a mince or apple pie, wet the rim again before putting on the upper crust. Roll out the latter in the same way as the under.

Fold over and make several fancy slashes in the center to allow for the escape of steam, then lift onto the pie. Press the edges of the crust lightly but closely together and push the two crusts away from the edge of the plate which gives them a chance to expand. Bake in a moderate oven.

### PRESERVED APPLES ARE GOOD.

How They May Be Made Ready for Immediate Use.

Pare and core as many apples as will cover the bottom of a preserve kettle, eight or nine large ones will fill a medium sized dish. Allow three-quarters of a pound of sugar to each pound of fruit.

Make a rich syrup, when it boils

clear drop in the apples and the peel of a lemon cut thin. They should boil slowly, turning them over occasionally; if they are good they will keep their shape and look transparent.

About three-quarters of an hour will be long enough to cook them, when they look yellow and clear they are done.

Lift them into a dish sufficiently deep to hold the juice. When the fruit is done let the syrup boil a few minutes longer then pour it over the apples.

Ornament with a preserved green-gage on the top of each apple. Blanch sweet almonds and place them in a circle around the gage.

### White Ribboners' Mince Pie.

For those who object to mince pies as usually made, on the score of their being non-temperance, the following excellent recipe is recommended: To three bowls of chopped meat allow one bowl of suet, seven bowls of chopped apples, three bowls of seed-ed raisins, three bowls of sugar, a quarter pound of chopped prunes, a quarter pound of shredded citron, a pint of strong coffee, a quart of currant or grape jelly and a tablespoonful each of salt, cinnamon, allspice and cloves, with a teaspoonful each of mace and nutmeg.

Shrimps cooked with rice are appetizing and easily prepared. Take half a pint of fresh shrimps and pitch them over carefully. Melt a large piece of butter in the chafing dish, stir in half an onion chopped fine, add a half cup of cold boiled rice, half cup of sweet cream, the shrimps, a tablespoonful of tomato ketchup and let the whole cook gently for a few minutes, then serve in hot plates or on crisp slices of toast.

## FOR PERFECT SOUP

### IT MUST NEVER BE ALLOWED TO BOIL HARD.

Old-Time Recipe for One Kind That Has Been Highly Praised—Deviled Kidneys and Other Chafing Dish Specialties.

In Goldsmith's amusing essay on that imaginary character, Mr. The Cibber, he speaks of his fondness of the good things of this life. He loved good clothes and good living, and was not too particular how he obtained them. In his old age he ate oysters and green peas and drank gravy soup when he could get it.

To make this soup take six pounds of skin of beef and a large knuckle of veal, to which quantity of meat allow six quarts of boiling water. If any trimmings of poultry can be had so much the better. For the flavor there must be two slices of lean ham of the best quality. Further, have a quarter of a pound of butter, four carrots, four onions, one turnip, a small head of celery, one blade of mace, a bunch of savory herbs, five cloves, nine pepper-corns; salt to taste and add three good lumps of sugar. Cut the meat into pieces of three inches square, put the butter into the soup boiler and slightly brown the meat, stirring up the pieces from below with a wooden spoon. Be very careful not to let them burn in the least. When slightly browned stir in the boiling water, and as the scum rises at once take it off.

When no more scum is thrown up put in the vegetables and spices. The soup must now simmer gently for six hours, and there should be no further stirring up from the bottom. When the six hours have passed remove it from the stove, let it settle, skim off the fat as well as can be done now, and then pass the soup through a cloth or strainer. Every particle of fat can be taken off when quite cold. Now carefully take off the clear soup without moving the sediment that remains, which should not be wasted, but used for gravies for poultry.

The art of making good soup is in never allowing it to boil hard. Flavoring is one essential, and if in making this soup both be attended to all will agree that Mr. The Cibber was a man of good taste.

Deviled kidneys are prepared by taking two fresh, firm lamb kidneys, washing and skinning them, cutting them open in the usual way and fastening the sides back with tiny skewers. Then take lump of butter and heat in a chafing dish until it is very hot. Put in the kidneys, cook them three or four minutes, turning from side to side. Then turn the slit side up and put a bit of butter in the center of each, sprinkle over a little salt, some paprika, mustard and chopped parsley.

Risotto is made by using a quarter pound of cooked rice, one small onion finely chopped, butter, some grated cheese, pepper and salt. Put the onion in the chafing dish with the butter and fry until it begins to brown. Then add the rice and a cup of good soup stock. When the stock has been absorbed and the rice seems tender but firm, stir in the salt, pepper and cheese. A little garlic is said to improve the flavor of the risotto, which is an Italian dish.

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### Macaroni De Bos.

One pint of oysters, one stock of celery, liquor from one can of tomatoes, one-half pound of American cheese, one package of macaroni, one-quarter pound butter, salt and pepper to taste. Boil the macaroni for 30 minutes, blanch in cold water; prepare liquor from oysters and tomatoes, cut celery fine and boil until celery is tender. Throw in the oysters and allow the edges to curl. Have macaroni in large baking dish and put all together. Put on broken or grated cheese and mix thoroughly. Place little lumps of butter over the top and allow to bake to a golden brown.

### "Kitchen Minded."

"Kitchen minded" is an epithet applied to women who are too much engrossed with domestic affairs. The word is evidently meant as a reproach. No doubt there are women who give too much time to the kitchen, as there are others who give too little. Who will undertake to decide just how much time is enough? That a woman should grow to like the place in which she passes most of her time is not strange. She might become parlor-minded; but many, like George Eliot, enjoy a clean kitchen best of all.

### Baked Cabbage.

An excellent way to utilize cold cabbage is to put it in a baking dish and pour over it sufficient dressing to cover, made in the proportion of one tablespoonful each of butter and flour to one cupful of milk. Pour over this one well beaten egg, and cover with bread crumbs dusted with melted butter. Bake 45 minutes.

### When Icing Runs.

When boiled icing runs, as it will persist in doing if not taken off at exactly the right minute, it can be stiffened by putting the liquid, even after it has been mixed with the white of an egg, back on the stove for a few minutes.

Set the dish on an asbestos mat and stir till the icing begins to look creamy.

### Cranberry Frappe.

Stew one quart of berries with one-half cup of water. Strain, add to the juice two cups of sugar and the juice of one lemon. Serve in cups with a dash of cream.

### OLDEST HARVARD GRADUATE.

C. H. Parker of Boston, Member of Class of 1833.

Boston.—Samuel D. Parker, Boston's new fire commissioner, has the distinction of being the son of the oldest living graduate of Harvard college. Charles Henry Parker, 92 years old in May, was a member and secretary of a class of seven that graduated from Harvard in 1833. He has lived all his life in Boston, where he was born.

Some of the changes that have come over the college and community since he was an undergraduate are reflected

in Goldsmith's amusing essay on that imaginary character, Mr. The Cibber, he speaks of his fondness of the good things of this life. He loved good clothes and good living, and was not too particular how he obtained them. In his old age he ate oysters and green peas and drank gravy soup when he could get it.

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# THE BEE

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#### THE ELECTION A FARCE.

If reports be true, the coming election of delegates to the Republican Convention will be a farce. It will be the greatest farce of any election that has ever been held in this city.

The claim of those who are attempting to run the machine seem to think that they have the machine, and for that reason no other candidate will have a show.

Mr. George F. Collins, the colored member of the Committee, has been ignored by the two white members, Mr. Bieber and Mr. Cranford. Mr. Bieber is a candidate for National Committeeman and it is not natural that he will allow judges to be appointed inimical to his ticket. The Horner-Flathers' meetings are being attended by Mr. Bieber, and these meetings have been and are endorsing him for National Committeeman. What show will other candidates have if they are not permitted to have judges in the boxes?

If there are three tickets in the field then each ticket should have a judge. This will certainly give the appearance of fair play. On the other hand, if Mr. Bieber and Mr. Cranford name the judges, in the absence of Mr. Collins, there will certainly be a contest.

Mr. Collins has been willing and is willing today to give all candidates for delegates a fair deal.

In the opinion of The Bee the election this time will no doubt be the greatest farce in the history of politics.

#### THREE REASONS WHY MR. W. CALVIN CHASE SHOULD BE ELECTED — A. R. GRIGGS, JR., GIVES HIS REASONS.

The occasion of the election of delegates to the Republican National Convention affords an opportunity for the colored people to show to the world that they are a thinking people, capable, and willing to do the right thing at the right time.

As a race, young in the present day civilization, we naturally have some faults of our own and a great many more that we learned from our Anglo-Saxon brother. It has been often said that we as a race were ingrates, that the sense of gratitude had no part in our being, which of course is not true, and since it is not true it is our bounden duty at all times to show to the world that the accusation is unfounded and is not in any sense a characteristic of our race.

To in part disprove this idea is the first reason that we should support the candidacy of Hon. W. Calvin Chase as delegate to the Republican Convention to be held in Chicago, June, 108.

In the face of present circumstances, or for that matter under any conditions that could arise, it would be inconsistent with our idea of advancement to forget the deeds of this man to satisfy the ambition of some would-be leader.

His deeds for the advancement of the cause of right for the American Negro are innumerable; his words fall as firebrands upon the souls of our persecutors and accusers, and oftentimes they are made to flee from the wrath to come.

His thoughts are only for our uplift and our rights.

As thoughtful men, in making our choice, let us do it by elimination for comparison.

Compare the records of all. Study

their achievements, not imaginary achievements, but accomplishments that have stood the test of time; not selfish deeds, but acts that have been of untold benefit to the Negro race as a whole.

If the perpetuation of the Washington Bee was his only achievement it would alone outshine any deed accomplished by any of the other candidates, or for that matter by them all combined.

The Bee is not only our sole protection in the courts of public opinion in the District of Columbia and vicinity, but it is the recognized organ of the Negro race of America, and its sting is often felt in places where the drones fear to tread.

But I intend not to recount the deeds here, for we as thoughtful men will familiarize ourselves with the records of all and draw our conclusions accordingly.

Let us prove that we are not ingrates. If a man leads us in the times of peace, let us answer his call in times of war. He has toiled for us while others slept, so let us not have him say of us, as Cardinal Wolsey once said, "I would that I had served my God with half the zeal I have served my king."

But gratitude alone does not suffice as a reason for his election, for his fitness for the honor must be considered.

Sergeant Jasper replaced the American flag upon Fort Moultrie after it had been battered down by the onslaught of the British guns, and that, too, while the shot and shell were flying thick and fast.

Though he was honored he could not be placed in command of soldiers, for he was incapable of leadership; but, gentleman, in Mr. Chase we have a man who not only stood in the thickest of the fray and did the fighting, but also is he a man capable of leadership in its broadest sense.

He is well in touch with the affairs of the nation in all respects; on all questions of national importance he has ideas that are brilliant — that emanate from a trained intellect. With that keen legal foresight he is not only capable of representing the Negro race, but the whole people.

His prominence has brought him in contact with men of affairs; his counsel is often sought and his advice frequently taken in matters of powerful moment.

His intellectual qualifications together with his vast knowledge of prominent men and national questions is the second reason we should send him as our delegate to the convention to meet in June.

You might say that others know some men of prominence and can possibly learn something of national affairs, but the gravity of the occasion does not admit of experiments.

Only the true and the tried should be entrusted with the message that we must, and will send to the people of these United States. We are not infallible, we are liable to mistakes; and for that reason we should not experiment, for fear of mistakes to choose the wrong man at this particular time will no doubt retard the progress of the Negro race for possibly fifty years.

We have a message to send, a message that the American people must receive and must heed, and we must put it in the hands of a messenger who fears not the enemy, but who will break through their lines and place the message where it will reach its destination.

These shackles must be loosened, the cause of right must prevail, the Republican party must speak in no uncertain tones, and it behoves us to send a MAN, so that if the enemy is so fortified that our message cannot reach the American people, he can return to us and tell us the reason why, and tell the Republican party the results of their folly.

On the strength of his statement the New York Times has already warned the Republican party and ere the battle is o'er he will be heard in many quarters.

So, our third reason is that the gravity of the occasion calls for a man of the type of Mr. Chase.

Every interest that can possibly be benefited by representation in that convention is working day and night to send its best men to uphold their cause. The Lily Whites, the Trusts, the Bankers, the Railroads, in fact all interests that will in all probability be considered in the platform of that convention will be there to plead their cause; so let us send the man most available.

We need not say "God, give us men a time like this demands," for he is here — and let us use him.

In conclusion I ask you as a man to do your duty. It is plain before you: be a man, and the Unseen Eye will look upon you with approbation. Every step in the right direction leads us a hundred steps nearer to the possession of our long-lost liberties, and with these regained we can some day in the not far distant future enjoy life as American citizens.

To those who from sheer malice seek to defeat this man we have only pity, for theirs is a lost cause "per se," for the American Negro was awakened years ago by the tread of those gallant soldiers up the heights of San Juan Hill, and after having been awakened they have been called to arms by the signing away of the honor of some of those same soldiers without cause or without evidence sufficient, for no man should be punished unless proven guilty beyond a reasonable doubt.

Yours to charge, chase, and conquer, the enemy with Chase,

A. R. Griggs, Jr.

#### IT LOOKS LIKE TAFT.

From the Atlanta Constitution.

The complete rout of the Foraker forces in the Ohio Republican convention seems to conclusively overshadow the success of Secretary Taft before the National Convention next June. Not one cog or splinter of the Foraker machine remains to show even the wreck of what was a very pretentious or hopeful movement to undermine Judge Taft. His home State has written its endorsement on his candidacy with a unanimity and an aggressive exuberance that must exert a telling effect on other doubtful delegations.

Since his return to this country from his globe-girdling tour, and since the second self-elimination of Mr. Roosevelt, Judge Taft's stock has appreciated with significant rapidity.

As a result, Judge Taft, at the present time, has hopelessly outdistanced his competitors within Republican ranks. All trustworthy and logical indications point to his nomination at Chicago.

The Constitution hopes that such will prove to be the case. With the issue between Taft and Bryan, the South is reasonably certain of fair treatment.

Taft knows conditions in the South better than any Republican now in public life, with the possible exception of Mr. Roosevelt. His experience on the Federal bench, where his circuit reached far into the South, brought him in intimate contact with Southern conditions, and has given him a knowledge and grasp of problems in this section not possessed by any of the men offering in opposition to him.

Both Bryan and Taft have given earthen of their friendship for the South. These are all the guarantees the South could ask, under existing conditions, with regard to the outcome of the pending presidential election.

If, as now appears probable, when the flag drops next summer it will be Bryan and Taft in the running, the South can abide the result with hope for Democratic success, but with equanimity in the event of defeat.

And if the verdict is for Taft, there will be much at which to rejoice in the knowledge that the next president, like Mr. Roosevelt, will be a big, broad, patriotic American, of whom the whole country will have the right to feel proud.

NEGRO PIONEERS IN INDIANA.

(R. R. Wright, Jr., in the Southern Workman.)

Between 1820 and 1855 a large number of Negroes became pioneers in Indiana. There were three classes of these pioneers: the first class and the largest were the free people of North Carolina and Virginia who were sent away by the Quakers; the second class were the slaves who were freed and sent out of the slave States to the free States by other agents; and the third were part slave and part free, being the children of their own masters and being manumitted by them and often brought by them to the Northern States, supplied with lands or funds to buy lands, and permitted to live in comparative ease. The differences in these groups must be realized by the student of the early economic history of the Northern Negroes. The first group was composed of persons manumitted by masters during life and by will after death, also of persons who had bought their own freedom and some whose freedom was bought for them. In most cases, though not in all, they were made to suffer the rigors of the life of a free man which, during the period here dealt with, and especially the latter half of it, were very hard indeed. This served, however, to bring out their best qualities to teach forbearance, patience, and industry.

The other group of people manumitted by their master-fathers and given lands had not known the rigors of slave life nor the hardships of the free Negro's life, as had most of the other group. They were, one easily sees, not fitted for pioneer life. The third group were least prepared. They were the ones recently emancipated and without training, sent from their homes to the new land. They had not known even the responsibility of caring for themselves; in most cases they were illiterate and ignorant and work was

to them, as a rule, the sign of slavery and degradation; while freedom often meant leisure and irresponsibility. The economist would have prophesied that this group would have the least success of the three, and this has been the case.

#### THE OHIO PLATFORM.

It is not surprising to read platforms of Republican conventions, especially in presidential years. How easy it is for Republican Presidents to ignore the declarations and platforms of their party. Let us look at this platform and read it carefully. It declares a reduction of the Southern representation. The platform of 1900 declared the same thing in the National Convention that met at Philadelphia, Pa. The platform of 1900 declared at Chicago almost the same thing. It will be remembered that the National Suffrage League that convened in Chicago, Ill., at the time the National Republican Convention met there, and Senator Lodge, a member or chairman of the resolution committee, reluctantly inserted a plank in the platform to appease the Republican voters, and at no time after the election of both presidents, McKinley and Roosevelt, did either attempt to enforce the declarations of their party. So that the Ohio platform will amount to no more.

What can Ohio declare, if that State were ever so willing and anxious to carry out the dictations in the recent platform adopted in the Republican convention? It means nothing; it is a bait to soothe the colored voters of the State and country. The Republican party has had every opportunity to protect the colored American from Democratic invasion. Why wait till every colored voter in the South is disfranchised? Why didn't President Roosevelt enforce the Constitution?

Mr. Taft has already said in a speech at Tuskegee that the colored man must wait. In a recent speech by the same gentleman, delivered at Kansas City, Mo., did not Mr. Taft justify the South or compliment the Southern Democrats for disfranchising colored Americans without bloodshed?

The Ohio platform means nothing, and the colored voters should not be fooled by such rot.

If the Republicans of the country are sincere in their declarations of love and their advocacy of fair play for colored Americans, let the good work begin in the White House. Why wait until the next election? It is not necessary to wait until after the election next fall, but act now, and then the colored voter will have some faith in what is being said in Republican conventions.

#### PARAGRAPHIC NEWS.

Continued from page 1.

was crowded, several having had to stand throughout the evening.

Emmanuel Loebela, garment presser, was arrested last week by the police in Chicago for distributing Emanuel Goldman's anarchistic circulars.

While the Postoffice Department is trying to restore to normal conditions the disorganized city delivery mail service, complaints are still being made, which make matters look like they are growing worse.

John F. Stevens, of the New York New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company, has issued a statement regarding the Panama Canal, which he prophesies a failure of the undertaking.

Bishop Alexander Walters was loudly applauded, it is said, by the Ministers Union of the A. M. E. Church when he said, at the Lafayette Presbyterian Church in Jersey City, that the Negro ministers who were recently in conference in this city had indignantly rejected an invitation from the President of the United States.

Mrs. Ella DeBurton Turner, wife of J. Milton Turner, former minister to Liberia, died last week at her home in St. Louis, Mo.

Mrs. J. W. Johns, who died at Long Branch, N. J., last week, after a long illness, was born in Baltimore, Md., fifty-one years ago.

Representative Hale of Tennessee, addressed the Second Baptist Lycem last Sunday on "American Citizenship: Its Essential Elements."

There will be no more hanging in the State of Virginia; all persons condemned to death will be electrocuted in the chair.

When Minister Wu TingFang was asked at Pittsburg last week whether or not war was likely between China and Japan, his reply was, "Do you think it is likely that there will be war between England and the United States?"

Secretary Taft has accepted an invitation to be present at the M-Street Metropolitan Church the 18th of this month to listen to an address by Prof. Booker T. Washington.

Senator Perkins of California, has introduced a bill to provide for retirement of employees in the classified service of the Government.

#### THE BEE WOULD LIKE TO SEE

All Democrats like Commissioner West. Then Negroes would have a square deal.

All Democrats like James L. Morris. Then the Negroes would be allowed to vote.

All Democrats like James T. Petty. Then educated Negroes would be appointed to positions on their merit.

All Republicans like Chas. Sumner. Then there would be no discrimination on account of a man's color.

All Republicans like Johnson, the Democrat, of Minnesota. Then the equality of citizenship would be an act of justice for colored Americans.

Republicans like the late John W. Ross. Then colored men would be appointed on their merit.

THE BEE WOULD LIKE TO SEE Political vagrants given a job on the farm.

Local politicians retire early.

Dr. Wilder explain why he is not in the field.

Sidney Bieber read one of the Commandments.

Hopewell H. Darneille rise and explain.

Ralph W. Tyler given credit for what he is doing for his people.

John C. Dancy serve four years longer as Recorder of Deeds.

#### NO POLITICAL SIGNIFICANCE.

The managers of the Booker T. Washington lecture, which is scheduled for Metropolitan A. M. E. Church for next Wednesday evening, deplore the circulation of a rumor to the effect that the attendance of certain prominent gentlemen of national fame is construed in some quarters as having especial political significance.

The invitations extended have been of a very general character, without regard to personal factional or political differences. All who come are expected to appear as a mark of respect to the usefulness and uplifting labors of Dr. Booker T. Washington, not to advance the interests of this or that candidate or to affect any political issue.

Dr. Washington's address will not deal with politics, nor will any demonstration of a political nature be tolerated.

Mr. Lassiter desires it understood that any statement by individuals, to the effect that the meeting is to be other than educational and an instructive review of the condition of the race along economic and practical lines, is false and intentionally misleading.

#### ATTORNEY COLLINS PROTESTS.

Attorney George F. Collins, a member of the Election Board, has entered his protest against the high-handed methods of Messrs. Bieber and Cranford. Chairman Bieber, states Attorney Collins, has had no meeting of the Election Committee, but has arbitrarily issued certain rules and regulations governing the election of delegates to the National Republican convention.

Attorney Collins states that he has attended no meeting and has subscribed to no rules. Republicans throughout the city have denounced the high-handed methods of the alleged Election Committee. It is a question whether the National Committee will tolerate or endorse these high-handed methods.

Chairman Bieber is playing hot and cold with those who have elevated him to the position he now holds. He first declared that he was for Speaker Cannon; it now appears that Bieber has gone over to Taft and the Administration.

Attorney Horner declares that he is against Taft, but Chairman Bieber, who has since declared for Taft, is attending meetings urging Republicans to support the Flathers-Horner ticket.



Miss Nellie E. Johnson, of Baltimore, and Mr. William D. Thompson, of Carlisle, Pa., are guests of Bishop and Mrs. J. W. Smith.

Miss A. E. Smith, who was here visiting, has returned to the Monumental City.

Mr. Edward Lee and Miss Rosalie O. Grant, who were married last week in Charleston, S. C., passed through this city en route to Cleveland, Ohio, where they will reside.

Mr. L. Jeter and wife, of this city, were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. A. Guinn, of Philadelphia, last week.

Miss Mary Green, of Washington, spent several weeks in Augusta, Ga., as the guest of Mrs. T. H. Colins.

**DINNER FOR DR. WASHINGTON.**

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Lassiter have issued invitations for a complimentary dinner in honor of Dr. Booker T. Washington, to be given at their handsome residence, 1215 Seventeenth street northwest, Wednesday evening, at five o'clock.

**HIGH SCHOOL CADETS TO DRILL.**

As a feature of the entertainment provided for Dr. Booker T. Washington during his visit here next Wednesday, the entire battalion of High School Cadets, including the companies from M-Street and the Armstrong Manual Training School, will give an exhibition drill on Seventeenth street northwest, near R. I. avenue, in front of the residence of Mr. Henry Lassiter, whose dinner guest Dr. Washington will be. The drill begins promptly at five o'clock p.m., and will be under the command of Major Arthur Brooks.

**AUDITOR TYLER IN OHIO.**

Mr. Ralph W. Tyler, Auditor for the Navy Department, has returned from a visit to Columbus, Ohio, where he attended the State Convention and was accorded a hearty welcome by his host of followers in the Buckeye reservation. At his suggestion, Mr. A. H. Martin, of Cleveland, was elected an alternate delegate at large for the State of Ohio.

**DR. WASHINGTON COMING.** "Wizard of Tuskegee" to Lecture at Metropolitan A. M. E. Church. Next Wednesday Evening — An International Event.

The coming of Dr. Booker T. Washington next Wednesday at the Metropolitan A. M. E. Church is to be a gala affair. Ever since the announcement became public that the famous "Wizard of Tuskegee" was to lecture here, deep interest has been manifested in the event by all classes of our people, and the indications are that the great auditorium will be packed to the doors early in the evening and that late-comers will be turned away.

Dr. Washington appears under the auspices of Metropolitan A. M. E. Church, and its allied organizations, in response to a promise made many months ago. Mr. Henry Lassiter, who so successfully managed a similar affair nearly four years ago, is again at the head of the committee on arrangements. He has issued a large number of invitations to persons of national prominence, including the President of the United States, the Vice President, the Cabinet, Justices of the Supreme Court, members of Congress and representatives of the Diplomatic Corps. The affair will take on the aspect of a truly international incident. Many of the persons invited are personal friends and acquaintances of Dr. Washington, and their presence is desired largely that they may be informed at first hand of the later developments in the progress of the millions of Negroes in this country.

The tenor of the acceptances already received by Chairman Lassiter indicate that they, in no less a degree, are anxious to extend to the eminent Tuskegee educator renewed assurances of their confidence and esteem and to give expression to their undiminished interest in and sympathy for the uplifting work in which

he is engaged.

Among those who have signified their intention to be present on next Wednesday evening are Secretary William Howard Taft, Supreme Justice John M. Harlan and his son, Dr. Richard D. Harlan; the Peruvian Minister and a member of his staff; District Commissioner Henry L. West, and the Board of Education.

Tentative promises contingent upon the appearance of no conflicting engagement, have been received from Vice President Fairbanks, Ambassador James Bryce of Great Britain, Secretary Garfield, Attorney General Bonaparte, the Commissioner of Education, and several leading members of Congress, besides many local citizens of the highest standing.

Original and decidedly novel is the extension of these locks to a long chain, which mount up the face of the Alps, and which are built to fit all the incidence of the upward ascent. For this reason Sig. Caminada transforms them into tubes. In the interior of this tube is a large number of sep-

## PLAN ALPINE CANAL

**WATERWAY TO ASCEND MOUNTAINS BY SYSTEM OF LOCKS.**

**Letter Transformed Into Long Chain of Tubes Through Which Barges Are Elevated—When Descending Boats Glide Rapidly.**

Berlin.—It is a common belief that water will not run uphill. That this principle is not quite true, or only conditionally true, is proved by the fact that an eminent Italian canal engineer, Sig. Pietro Caminada, has worked out the plan of a canal over the Alps.

The Alps are not to be bored by a tunnel. The canal is to be carried up to the summit and down the other side. This sounds at first incredible, but the science of waterway construction has made such progress that canal engineers fear no problems. This was proved by the speech made in Berlin a few days ago by Prince Ludwig of Bavaria, who is one of the most enthusiastic partisans of Sig. Caminada's scheme.

Sig. Caminada has just been received by the king of Italy and has placed a model of his canal, which will go from Genoa to Zurich, on view in the rooms of the Accademia dei Lincei, the most important scientific and technical society in Italy.

The fashion in which Sig. Caminada will cross the higher summits of the Alps is no longer quite new. He makes use of locks lying one above the other, such as have already been constructed at the Trollhättan falls, and combines them with double locks, such as are to be seen on the Tidö canal at Klemskumachow.

Original and decidedly novel is the extension of these locks to a long chain, which mount up the face of the Alps, and which are built to fit all the incidence of the upward ascent. For this reason Sig. Caminada transforms them into tubes. In the interior of this tube is a large number of sep-



Artificial Basins at Entrances of Two Tunnels with Opposite Inclinations.

erate locks, which follow one another in unbroken succession and are separated from one another by lock doors.

Each of the locks has a floor sloping downward and a similar vaulted roof. When a barge is to be conveyed across the Alps it is carried out in the following manner: It is brought into the lowest lock and the doors closed behind it. The lock is then filled with water. The bottom of the lock is given a very slight upward inclination and is laid with a set of rails on which is a carriage. To this the barge is made fast, and as fast as the lock fills with water the barge, on its carriage, glides up the slope. When it reaches the level of the next lock the operation is repeated.

Sig. Caminada places two such tubes alongside one another, one for the up and the other for the down journey. The locks of each of the tubes are connected with one another so that the water which runs out of one fills the other. It realizes a great economy of water.

The tubular canals are only used when the ground requires it.

On the level stretches an open canal is constructed. Of these canals only the one which ascends has locks, the other is built as a running stream, down which the barges glide rapidly. When the Splügen pass is reached a ten-mile tunnel will be constructed.

The canal is to begin at Genoa and will run to Milan via Pavia and Alessandria. From the latter place a branch canal will lead to Turin, while a second curve will be built from Milan to Lake Maggiore. From Milan the main canal runs to Trezzo, where the Alps are reached and the ascent begins. The Lake of Como will be traversed, and then the tubular canal rises sharply to Isolata, where the canal under the Splügen begins. It ends at La Nonna.

At this point the highest level, 4,264 feet above the sea, is reached, and then the descent begins to Thusis and Chur and the valley of the Rhine, which the canal follows to the Lake of Constance and thence to Basle. At the confluence of the Aare between Schaffhausen and Basle, a second projected canal system starts which, via Aarau, Solothurn, Berne, Basle, Lucerne and Zurich, connects with the lakes of Thun, Brienz and Zug and the lake of the Four Cantons.

**Germany's Economic Power.** The immense increase of Germany's economic power during the last 25 years is strikingly illustrated by the increase of coal consumption in that time. In 1879 it aggregated 52,204,000 tons, and by 1895 it rose to 105,877,000 tons, thus doubling itself in 16 years; but last year it reached 208,167,000 tons, having nearly doubled itself again in 12 years.

## FEDERAL JOB FOR MITCHELL.

**Retiring Chief of Miners' Union May Inspect Canal Labor.**

Washington.—That John Mitchell, the retiring president of the anthracite coal miners' union may be asked by President Roosevelt to go to Panama and make a report on labor conditions there, is one of the results which may accrue from a conference on Panama affairs at the White House the other day.

The president, Secretary Taft and Col. Goethals considered not only the labor phase of the isthmian situation, but many others.

No conclusion was reached as to the appointment of Mr. Mitchell,

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CHAS. FENNO HOFFMAN.  
German words by the Composer.  
Allegro con brio.

Sparkling and Bright. (Drinking Song.)  
Sprudelnd und Hell. (Trinklied.) JAQUES MENDELSSOHN.

1. Sparkling and bright in liquid light, Does the wine our goblets gleam in, With  
2. O if mirth might ar- rest the flight Of Time thro' Life's do-min-ions, We  
3. But since de-light can't tempt the wight, Nor fond re-gret de-lay him, Nor

1. Sprudelnd und hell wie kla-rer Quell strahlt der Wein in un-se-rem Gla-se, Mit  
2. Wenn Lust's Gewalt er-zwang' ein Halt Von der Zeit in ih-rem Flu-ge, Wir  
3. Doch da Ge-nuss nicht be-mmt sei-nen Fuss, Noch Zärt-lich-keit ihn lässt wei-ten, Und

but as red as the rose, sy bed Which a bee would choose to dress in. Then  
here as white would now be guile The gray beard of his pin-ion. To  
Love him-self can hold the elf Nor so ber Friend-ship stay him. Well

ro-tem Hauch wie der Ro-ten strauch Dort un-ten auf dem Gra-ssen. So  
hie-ten an dem al-ten Mann Die Flügel auf sei-nem Zu-ge, Und  
Freund-schaft nicht hält auf den Wicht Selbst Lie-be nicht stört sein Ei-chen; Schenkt

Copyright, 1905, by the American Melody Company, New York.

fill to-night, with hearts as light, To loves as gay and fleet-ing.  
schenkt denn ein, laest froh uns sein. Auf Freu-den die flüch-tig uns win-ken, Wie die  
bubbles that swim on the beak-ers brim And break on the lips while meeting.  
Per le zur Hand an des Be-chers Rand: Sie küsst un-s're Lipp' beim Trin-ken.

colla voce.  
a tempo.

SPARKLING AND BRIGHT. 2nd page.

# Kleinert's DRESS SHIELDS

Every pair of Kleinert's Dress Shields is warranted. When properly used, we will not only refund money paid for shields that are not perfect, but will hold ourselves responsible for any resulting damage to gown. Kleinert's Dress Shields are made in ten sizes, from size 1 to size 10. If your dealer does not keep the kind or size you want, send us 25c. for sample pair of either kind in size 3. If you want a larger size, add 5c. for each additional size. Send for our Dress Shield Book. It is worth reading. Sent free on application.

I. B. KLEINERT RUBBER CO.  
721-723-725-727 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.



## IS A SOUTHERN DELICACY.

### Method of Preserving Pineapples Without Cooking.

This method of preserving pineapple without cooking has long been in use in the south, and it preserves the flavor of the fruit better than the usual way of preserving.

Pare sound ripe pineapples with a sharp knife, remove the eyes with a silver knife, cut the fruit half an inch thick and weigh it, weigh a fourth more granulated sugar than fruit, use glass jars large enough at the top to admit the slices of pineapple. In the bottom of the jars put an inch of sugar, then alternate thick layers of pineapple and sugar until the jar is filled, having plenty of sugar on top. Seal the jars perfectly air tight; the success of the preserving depends upon this. The finest fruit is required. Whole preserved pineapples were the pride of southern housekeepers. The fruit carefully washed and the pineapple boiled in sufficient warm water to cover it until tender enough to pierce it with a broomstraw, after the pineapple is cooled carefully peel and then weigh an equal quantity of sugar, put it in a deep kettle large enough to contain the pines, cover with a gill of water to each pound; boil and skim until it becomes a clear syrup, in this the pines are boiled 20 minutes, then cooled and put with the syrup into glass jars, which must be sealed air tight.

### BOIL THE HOUSEHOLD SILVER.

Will Give Appearance of Newness to Treasured Articles.

One of the best-known methods of making silver that is in constant use look like new again and of removing every trace of dullness for some time to come, says the New York Tribune, is to put the various articles in a large wash boiler, after a thorough polish with either harshorn and whiting or silicon, and to cover them with water into which a handful of washing soda has been thrown, and allow the water to boil for two or three hours.

On removal, a good rubbing with a soft chamois is productive of a very high polish. In the case of handsome hand-made pieces, with repoussé or embossed designs in high relief, this is actually the only way of getting the deposits of cleaning powders out of the crevices, and for several weeks rubbing is all that is necessary to bring them up to the proper brilliancy. Once a month or once in six weeks is the time limit for these silver bollings, for otherwise the maids grow to depend upon their efficacy and neglect the weekly cleaning.

### ON SALE AT ALL DEALERS

Erect Form 744 (Model) Coutil	\$2.00
Nufom 403 (Model) or Basic	1.00
Nufom 447 (Model) or White Coutil	3.00
Erect Form 720 (Average) or Coutil or Basic	1.00
Nufom 738 (Average) of Imported White Coutil or Basic	2.00
Nufom 406 (Medium) or Coutil or Basic	1.50



WEINGARTEN BROS., MAKERS, 377-379 BROADWAY, N.Y.

## FOR FINE CANDIES

### PROPER WAY TO MAKE FRENCH FONDANT.

Recipe Given Here, in Respect of Materials and Quantities, Is Intended for the Beginner at Making Dainties.

As fondant is the foundation for all the fine French candies, a good working knowledge of how to make it is essential. Molasses candy can be made on a damp day, fondant never. The materials needed are the best granulated sugar for the cream, a small quantity of confectioner's sugar to be used in the kneading, vegetable color pastes that can be purchased at any first-class confectioner's or made at home, a little cream of tartar, and then the fillings, flavorings, nuts, etc., that are to be used in connection with the fondant. For flavoring the ordinary extracts are used, also maraschino and other cordials.

The formula for fondant is always the same: A pound of granulated sugar (that is, two ordinary cups), one cupful hot water, and a half teaspoonful cream of tartar. This is the easiest quantity to handle for the amateur. After a little experience the quantity can be doubled, as fondant can be made and kept on hand. Put the ingredients into a granite saucepan with an extra heavy bottom, and stir over a slow fire until the sugar is dissolved, but not a moment longer. After it has become a clear syrup stirring will cause it to granulate. Heat rapidly to the boiling point, wiping gently away with a damp cloth any moisture that appears on the sides of the pan. If this drops back into the ice it is apt to make the syrup granulate also. If any scum arises, remove

Black Chocolate Cake.

Set in pan of water and boil until thick, one egg (yolk), one-half cup sugar, one-half cup sweet milk and one-fourth cake chocolate. While cooling, beat one cup sugar and one-half cup butter to a cream, add two eggs and one-half cup sour milk, with one level teaspoon soda in, also two cups sifted flour and two teaspoons of vanilla, and lastly the chocolate part. Bake in layers or loaf and ice with the remaining white stirred to a cream with confectioners sugar and a few drops of lemon extract.

### Cocoanut Cookies.

Beat to a cream one cupful butter and two cupfuls sugar. Add two beaten eggs, one grated cocoanut, two teaspoons baking powder and flour enough to roll thin. Bake in a quick oven, but do not brown.

### Rusty Steel Ornaments.

To clean rusty steel ornaments a paste is made of powdered crocus and turpentine; this is rubbed on the ornament and left to dry, then brushed off, and the steel is polished with a chamois leather.

### Cherry Tart.

Get the stoned cherries. Put them into a deep baking dish; sprinkle them with flour, bits of butter and a cup of sugar. Cover with a rich pie crust and bake. Serve slightly warm.

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Do you ever wish you could make iced chocolate that would taste as good as iced tea and coffee? One original hostess who is always springing something new served it at a card party the other night. She gave these directions to a guest who inquired into the mystery:

Put an ounce of cooking chocolate into a saucepan and pour on it gradually one pint of boiling water, stirring all the time. Put the saucepan on the fire and stir until the chocolate is all dissolved, then add granulated sugar and taste and stir until it begins to boil. Cook for three minutes longer without stirring, then strain and cool. Add one teaspoon of vanilla extract, bottle and store in a cool place. When needed, put two tablespoons of crushed ice in a tumbler, add two tablespoons of whipped cream, one gill of milk and half a gill of any carbonic water. Stir thoroughly before drinking. It is wonderfully refreshing.

MEATS THAT REQUIRE CARE.

Care Needed in the Preparation of  
Lamb and Mutton.

An experienced housewife declares that both lamb and mutton should be more carefully prepared than the other meats. First, the loose fat which comes wrapped around such a roast should be removed, washed carefully in salty water and set to work in a dish of cold water into which a very little bicarbonate of soda has been put. Then the roast proper instead of being washed or wiped, as usual, should be thoroughly scraped with a sharp knife until every bit of skin has been removed, without, however, cutting away any of the fat, and next the meat should be freely rubbed with salt. After this, the loose fat, which has meanwhile been soaking, should be wiped quite dry and fastened around the roast with long skewers. Finally, the outer layer should be rubbed over with salt and at last the roast of lamb or mutton is ready for the pan.

Ribbon Pudding.

One quart milk, 1½ squares chocolate, six level tablespoons sugar, one-half cup shredded coconut, eight level tablespoons cornstarch, whites of two eggs, two teaspoons vanilla.

Use two double boilers and scald a pint of milk in each. When hot put the chocolate into one and the coconut into the other. Divide the sugar and cornstarch and mix in two cups.



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Our stock of Jewelry and Bric-a-brac is now complete. Each individual piece has been carefully selected and we feel satisfied that a visit from you will bear us out can be found anywhere. Why not give us a call tomorrow?

Any article that you may select will be laid aside and delivered when wanted. Experienced clerks.

## WATCHES

We mention here but a few of our specials.

Gentlemen's 20-year Gold Filled American Stem Winders and Setters, \$10.

Ladies' 20-year Gold Filled Stem Winders and Setters, \$10.

Gentlemen's 14-karat Solid Gold American Stem Winders and Setters, as cheap as \$35.

Children's Solid Silver Watches with Pin Attachment, \$3.50; regular price, \$4.50.

Ladies' Solid Gold Watches, Open Face, \$8.00.

Boys' Solid Silver Watches, \$5.00 up.



## DIAMONDS.

Put Your Money in Diamonds. No Better Investment Today.

fine stones.

Ladies' Diamond Rings, \$5.00 to \$150.

Ladies' Diamond Brooches, \$5.50 to \$100.

Diamond Earrings, \$15.00 to \$500.00.

Diamond Scarf Pins, \$7.00 up.

Diamond Cuff Buttons, \$7.00 up.

Diamond Studs, \$10.00 up.

We have Ladies' Handsome Diamond Rings set in Tiffany Mounting, which we are selling at \$30.00. This will make an appropriate present for Christmas.

Every stone a ball of fire.

## HINTS ON HOW TO DARN.

Will Be Found Very Helpful to the Busy Housewife.

The darning of narrow lace edges is a most difficult matter. If the tear is a serious one the edges of the lace can be basted upon the selvages of the muslin and placed in the embroidery hoop.

Care must be taken not to sew into the muslin.

If the edge is destroyed entirely or in part, the lace may be basted upon white letter paper, and stitched several times to form a new edge and cross-threads stitched to hold this edge in place, then the paper pulled away and the remaining stitches put on the machine or by hand.

Hamburg edgings and insertions can be darned in the same way. They should preferably be free of starch and smoothly ironed to facilitate perfect work.

White mosquito netting that has been washed will be found to give a good foundation for darning coarsely woven underwear on the machine, and soft black mosquito netting should be basted under the holes in the knees of boys' stockings.

It should be basted directly across the hole and the machine darning be done directly upon it. The rough edges and threads can afterward be trimmed away.

When you are through darning upon the machine, do not forget to replace the pressure on the pressure foot and the stitch action to the feed, otherwise you may be much puzzled the next time you go to the machine and wonder why it "won't make a stitch."

## ONE OF SEASON'S NOVELTIES.

Try Parisian Charlotte at Your Next Luncheon or Dinner.

Fruit Economy. Parisian charlotte is one of the novelties of the season. For it soak one-quarter of a box of gelatin in one-quarter of a cupful of cold water. Scald in a double boiler one-half pint of thin cream or rich milk. Pour it over four eggs beaten well with a half cupful of sugar and stir over the fire until it thickens. Add the gelatin, stir until dissolved, then strain and set aside until chilled.

When it begins to thicken add one-quarter of a pound each of stale macaroons and lady fingers broken or cut in pieces, one cupful of freshly grated coconut, one teaspoonful of vanilla, two tablespoonsful of sherry and one cupful of heavy cream which has been whipped to a solid froth. Fold and mix lightly, turn into a wetted mold and stand aside where it will stiffen. Turn out carefully (this may be done early in the evening) and garnish with a little whipped cream, tinted pale pink, and half a dozen quartered candied cherries. —What-to-Eat.

Add a bit of salt to each and dilute with enough cold milk to pour. When the chocolate is melted add the cornstarch mixture from one cup and stir until thick and smooth, then cover, and cook for 20 minutes, stirring occasionally. Add the remaining cornstarch to the coconut and milk, and cook in the same manner. When done remove from the fire and add the egg whites beaten stiff, allowing half for each double boiler; then add half the vanilla to each. Wet a mold in cold water and add half of one mixture, then half of the other. Repeat the chill thoroughly. When ready to serve turn on a glass dish and serve with cream, either plain or whipped.

A French Dish.

A favorite dish in a French family consists of Spanish mackerel served with young leeks. The leeks, with their leaves on, are boiled for half an hour in salted water and a tablespoonful of butter. Meanwhile a Spanish mackerel that has been split down the back is seasoned inside and out with salt and pepper, folded and brushed thoroughly with melted butter and broiled for ten minutes on each side. The fish is served in the middle of the platter with the leeks arranged around it and accompanied by a rich cream sauce seasoned with parsley and lemon juice.

A Left-Over Suggestion.

When you have boiled a ham do not insist upon its appearing on the family board after it has been eaten down to the scrag ends.

These are unsightly and by that time the family is tired of it at any rate.

Instead, make use of the chopper and turn the small pieces into croquettes, or mix them with creamed eggs baked in a pudding dish or even have some dainty minced ham sandwiches for lunch mixed with mayonnaise, a little chopped lettuce, and some cut up sweet pickles.

Fruit Economy.

When preparing apples or other fruit for cooking, first wash the fruit thoroughly and then save all the good skins, cores, etc.; put a little water over these and simmer on stove gently, then strain and pour the juice in with the fruit, and you will find that the fruit will be much richer and more highly flavored.

Cinnamon Jumbles.

Mix as for the lemon jumbles, omitting the lemon and adding two table-spoonfuls cinnamon. To make the cakes, roll lightly between the hands a small piece of dough, join the two ends, making a ring, lay in the baking pan, sprinkle with sugar and bake in a hot oven.

Baking Apples.

When baking apples baste them often with their own juice. This is as essential for good results as to baste a roast.

To Serve Ices. Get a paper watermelon mold, which will cost about 25 cents, and line it throughout with melted paraffin so that the moisture will not ruin the mold. Line this slightly with green ice cream, then put in a layer of white ice cream. Have a pink lemonade partially frozen and fill the mold. Place in the half frozen ice a handful of soaked black currants which will resemble watermelon seeds. Place this where it will freeze. When placed on the table, stand a few black penny dolls in the ice. It is a suggestion which can be reserved for future use when the genuine watermelon shells can be used for the purpose, taking the place of the paper mold.

Removing Bruises from Furniture.

If the bruise is slight soak the place in warm water, and hold a red hot poker near the surface of the wood, keeping it constantly wet until the bruise disappears. This will occur in a few moments. If the bruise is large, an actual dent, wet the place with warm water as before directed. Then take a piece of brown paper, fold it six or seven times, soak in warm water and place over the spot. Against the paper place a hot flat-iron, keeping it there until the moisture has evaporated. This process should be repeated until the surface is again level. —Suburban Life.

Hem the Ends of a Veil.

As a rule it is no easy matter to hem a veil, as the flimsy ends have a most provoking way of slipping out of the fingers and from under the needle. It is really easy, however, if done in this manner: Baste an inch hem in each end of the veil and then baste a piece of paper under the hem. When this is done, stitch the hem on the sewing machine through the paper. The paper then may be carefully torn off. The veil should be pressed with a warm iron and special attention given to the hem.

Flower Pots on Table.

Tiny Dresden flower pots are the latest in table decorations. On the everyday table nothing could be daintier than one of these little pots with a tiny pink flower or one of the novelties in dwarfed trees. The perfect little trees are only about six or eight inches in height and are now brought to such a perfection that they are a welcome change from the various little ferns that have been used for so long.

To Keep the Closet Door Shut.

I had tried all sorts of ways to induce my son to make an effort to keep the closet door shut. Finally, he himself suggested that I hang on the outside of the door his favorite picture, the one he always wishes to see when he enters the room. It hurts him so much to see the picture turned to the wall that he is fast learning to keep the door closed. —Good Housekeeping

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